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NEW YORK ACCURATE. GHMORE'S GARDEN-BARURE'S Show. Day and Nig New York AQUARIES-Day sed Evening. St. Patrick's Cathedral-12 M. to 10 P. M. Fair.

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## New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1878.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-It is disclosed that England and Austria entered into a secret treaty at Berlin insmediately after the Congress; it refers to the Rus-Omer Aga, a leader sian occupation. the Rhodope insurrection, has been murdered. === Fourteen villages have destroyed by Bulgarians. - The Cuban sugar prop will be abundant. === It is proposed to hold a conference to revise the Treaty of Berlin.

Domestic .- General Pope's annual report pre sents figures to show how the Cheyennes were starved previous to their revolt. --- The Republican majority in New-York State now appears to be 18,000; the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives is reduced by later returns to seven. ==== The decision of Assistant Secretary French in the kid glove cases is printed to-day. — There are now thirty seean steamers at New-Orleans, the majority seekng cotton.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The body of A. T. Stewart was stolen from the family vaolt in St. Mark's Churchyard vesterday: there is as yet no elew to the robbers. ..... John Kelly made a speech at Tammany Hall on the causes of the Tammany defeat on Tuesday. - L. P. Morton, Oswald Ottendorfer, Sheridau Shook and others gave their views on the results of Morcover, there are several independent the elections. === Much evidence has been abtained by the Bar Association Committee against the Sheriff. Register and County Clerk. The Tilden income case came up yesterday on a question of contempt. ..... The National Academy of Sciences continued its session. - General Di Cesnola lectured on Cyprus. === Gold 10014, 10018, 100316. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at close, 99710 cents. Stocks higher, and scemingly more active than the amount of transactions indicated, closing strong.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or partly cloudy weather, with slight chances of light rain or snow. Thermometer yesterday, 38°, 45°, 40°.

A Democratic election officer in Connecticut has been arrested on a charge of stuffing a ballot-box, and admits the crime. He will now be expelled from the party-for confess-

The New-York Assembly of 1879 will be the banner Assembly, after all. One change in vesterday's figures makes the total number of straight Republican members the greatest ever known in the history of the party in this State.

The general dissatisfaction which exists throughout Europe in regard to the Berlin Treaty affords reason to suppose that a serious effort is being made to call another Congress for its revision. The proposed measure may be a source of disturbance, but if it would avert war it is worth considering.

The intention of the German Government to revise the tariff next year having already awakened the liveliest interest among the merchants and manufacturers of the Empire, there will be further concern if an earnest effort is made to establish the Customs Union for Eastern Europe, mentioned in a Berlin journal. As this would affect all European trade, and react more or less on our own, the progress of the scheme cannot fail to excite general attention in the commercial world.

Details concerning the Greenback vote in this State are still meagre, but complete returns have been received from several of its strongholds. Monroe, Chemung, Oswego and Oneida Counties, in all of which the Greenback gospel has had many converts, have given Mr. Tucker only about 13,000 votes. In Onondags, Albany and Steuben Counties, also, the new doctrine has been prevalent, and from these the advices are not yet complete. But it is plain that something over a million of Mr. Tucker's ballots were voted outside of

General Dr Cesnola delivered last night the first of a series of four lectures on "Cyprus; "Its Ancient Arts and History." The first discourse was necessarily somewhat introductory in its character; the speaker began with a brief outline of the subjects which he proposed to discuss, and a description of the island which was the seat of his famous dis-

history of its commerce and the growth of its name and influence, and contained a store of learning which any reader may be glad to acquire for its own sake. The most important portions of the lecture will be found in full elsewhere.

The decision of the Treasury Department in the kid-glove cases, as made by Mr. French and approved by Secretary Sherman, sustains the action of Collector Merritt, Mr. French shows that, under the law, there can be no new appraisement because there cannot be an actual inspection of the goods, and that he cannot accept the offer of the importers to submit the matter again to the same general appraiser and the same merchant appraiser, who might make a new appraisal without an examination, because the Secretary has no authority to accept such an agreement where the law makes no provision for it. In the process of appraisal itself the Assistant Secretary finds that there were no irregularities, and sustains the right of the Customs officers to correcterrors in appraisements before final action is had upon the report by a superior officer. Finally, he decides that the Department has no power to accept either of the propositions of the merchants, and thus leaves them without hope of a favorable decision except from the courts.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

The Congressional situation is peculiar. The Greenback party, having brought about the overwhelming defeat of the Democrats in the Northern States, may possibly dictate to it in the organization of the next House. Thus far, reports have been received and tables prepared mainly to show the relative strength of the two leading parties. The fact has thus been generally overlooked that a considerable number of members, who have been chosen by union of Democratic and Greenback votes, may prefer to act in separate caucus with the other Greenback members. This is the more probable because, from present appearances, the entire Greenback force, if kept together, may hold the balance of power in the House.

The reports do not differ as to 268 districts in which elections have been held, and in these 130 Democrats, 130 Republicans, and S Greenback members have been chosen. The members here counted as of the Greenback class are Forsythe from Illinois, De La Matyr from Indiana, Weaver and Gillette from Iowa, sylvania, and Barlow from Vermont. Besides these, it is stated that Persons, of Georgia, also Republican, has been elected in Missouri, and that Russell, Greenback candidate, has back force proper may therefore rise to 15 or fall to 11 votes. But, in addition to these, there are certain members who were elected by union of Democratic and Greenback votes, whose action in Congress may be with These are Phelps, of Connecticut, Smith, and Greenback members from Wisconsin. twenty votes may be brought together to act apart from the Democrats, without counting men like Ewing, Bland and others whose zeal for the repudiating notions has led them during the past session of Congress to act against the decision of a Democratic caucus on financial issues. But if as many as twenty Greenback members stand apart, the Republicans having elected 130 members already, the Democrats cannot control a majority of the House. That there may be separate action seems probable from the fact that a majority of the twenty members named were formerly Republicans.

certainly predicted. It is stated that Lowe, of Alabama, was elected upon a pledge that he would not go into a Democratic caucus. if Judge Sawyer has been elected over Colonel Crisp in the VIIIth Missouri District, it is by aid of Republican as well as Greenback votes. Mr. Speer, in the IXth Georgia, was elected as an independent over regular Democratic candidates, and O'Reilly and O'Brien in this State are in the same position. The loss of either or all of these votes would still further reduce the Democratic strength. Finally, it is not yet certain whether Clark or Ross has been elected in New-Jerséy, Harris or Kitchen in North Carolina, Bisbee or Davidson in Florida, Haralson or Shelley in Alabama, and four members in California are yet to be chesen. The Republicans really carried three of the districts last year, and will doubtless carry three, if not all, at the election next year. This the Republican strength will probably reach 133 votes, with five more members in doubt as between Republican and Democratic candidates. It will be seen that, in order to elect a Speaker, the Democrats have yet to accomplish several things, viz.:

1. To carry all the five districts doubtful as between Republicans and Democrats, includ-

ing one in-California. 2. To secure the support of all the five independent Democrats.

3. To carry all the four districts named as doubtful between Greenback and Democratic

candidates. 4. To secure the support of at least four of the five members named as elected by combination of Democratic and Greenback votes.

Having accomplished all these things, they will have only 148 votes, a bare majority of the House, provided Greenback members to the number of only thirteen stand apart.

WADE-HAMPTON'S EROKEN PLEDGE. "One hundred thousand Democratic major "ity, and perfect quiet," says one dispatch from South Carolina. This is the State, let us remember, which, as Mr. Tilden's confidential agent reported in capher to him, actually gave a majority of its votes in favor of Republican electors in 1876. Within two years, when the Republican votes at the North have greatly increased, have half of the Republican | party. On the currency question the majority voters of South Carolina been converted to Democracy f Or is it conceivable that the entire Republican vote was voluntarily withdrawn; that 90,000 free citizens, who voted for Messrs. Ramey, Cain, Smalls and other Republican candidates for Congress two years | The Greenbackers are quite right in insisting ago, have now unanmously refused to vete for the same and similar candidates? Let this question be seriously and carefully considered by the citizens of Northern States. It involves something immeasurably more important than the success or failure of either party in a single State or Congressional election. There can be no better time to consider it than this. The Democrats have conpoveries. His account of the art his- trol of the State Government, and every mem-

and every Representative in Congress. Whatever they wanted in South Carolina they have secured. Nor is there any Congressional Committee by which the Democratic methods in South Carolina will be investigated. But those anxiously, by the people of the North, where freedom exists and the Constitution is obeyed. Let it be supposed, for example, that the State of New-Jersey, having given a small but unquestioned majority for Mr. Tilden two

years ago, had given this year one hundred thousand majority for the Republicans, electing a straight Republican delegation to Congress, and hardly enough Democratic members of the Legislature to be counted as scattering. Every one would have asked at once whether such a result could have occurred without fraud or crime. Even if every candidate had been changed, and every new candidate of the Democratic party had been suddealy proved guilty of crimes as offensive as those laid at the door of No. 15 Gramercy Park, the Democratic vote would not have diminished one-half. No conceivable influence would have made as many as onequarter of the Democrats willing to vote for the party against which they had fought so long. If half of the Democrats had been reported as voting a Republican ticket, or if ninetenths of them had been reported as refusing to vote, there is not a reasonable and candid man in the country who would not have said, "Either the count was false or the vote was "not free." Wade Hampton undertook, upon his honor

as a gentleman, to see that the Constitution and laws of the United States were faithfully enforced and fully respected in South Carolina. We know right well that it was a difficult task; that it was hard work for him to restrain the extremists and the rabid office-seekers of his party, even if be tried his best. But he undertook the task voluntarily. The result shows that it has not been performed. There has been no free election in South Carolina. The Constitution of the United States has been openly and systemetically defied. The laws of the United States have been completely broken. The meetings of one party have not been free, and Wade Hampton knows it. Moreover, he has made no effort whatever to protect the members of that party in their right of free assemblage. THE TRIBUNE calls upon him by name, because he pinined his personal honor, and tells him that the facts and the result Ladd and Murch from Maine, Yocum from Penn- place a mark upon him which we fear he will not be able to efface. They do not indicate that he has made, so far as can be seen, is of that party; that Ford, a Greenback the slightest effort in this respect to enforce the Constitution and the laws of the United States, as he pledged his honor beaten Waddell, in North Carolina. More- and took a solemn oath that he would. He over, there is still doubt whether Loudon, knows the folly of the prevaricating excuses Greenback candidate, has beaten Hatch in so often made by his partisans. He knows Missouri, and whether one Democrat in that at the North, and at the South as well, Texas and one in Arkansas have been beaten all honorable men will despise him as by the Greenback candidates. The Green- dishonored and forsworn if he resorts to those excuses, or suffers the facts as they now appear to pass into history without explanation. It matters not whether the Democratic majority proves to be 100,000, or 80,000, or 50,000, as long as either party if separate action occurs. it is palpably a majority which, in a State like South Carolina, does not reflect the honest and of New-Jersey, and the three Democratic free choice of its citizens. It reflects the will of a class. That class rules through Wade It is, therefore, possible that as many as Hampton. And the free choice, the will, and even the freedom of discussion, of every other class of citizens are stamped out utterly, with the aid and approval, and for the benefit, of the man who pledged his personal honor to see that all citizens in South Carolina were protected in their rights.

This is but one State out of sixteen. It offers a sample of the least offensive mode of defying the Constitution. In some other States free government has been destroyed by bloodshed, and in some others by fraud. With respect to each and all of them the question will now be asked for two years, and will become a very important question in the next Presidential election, whether six-Democratic members whose action cannot be | teen meb desputisms have any business to control the Government of the United States.

THE "YA-YAS."

The leaders and organs of the lately confident and serene Greenback-National-Labor party, if that's the name of it, and the leaders and organs of the lately proud and boastful Democracy, have broken out with the yayas. The Democratic organ began it the morning after the election. Pointing with reproachful finger to the melancholy returns, it said to the Greenbackers who had deserted the Democracy: "Ya, ya! Look at that! See "what you've done by running off after false leaders and demagogues without principle, whose sole purpose was to create dissen-'sions in the Democratic party and con-"tribute to the success of the Republicans. "Ya, ya, ya! Aren't you ashamed of your-"selves ?" To such discourse the recalcitrant Greenbacker sends back a respensive "Ya, ya; nobody to blame but yourseives. We supported the only distinctive 'Democratic principle at issue, and it you had come over to us, as you ought to have done, "we should have carried everything before "us, and whipped the Republicans out of "their boots. It is your own fault, ya, ya, " va !"

It is too bad to have such crimination and recrimination going on between members of the same family. They ought really to dwell together in unity. For they do not greatly differ. The Greenbackers seem most earnest, and it is reasonable to suppose that most of them are conscientious in their political belief. Being so, of course they cannot be expected to act with the Democracy unless that party adopts openly and boldly, and to their fullest extent, the Greenback theories and ideas, whatever they may be. But we see nothing to hinder the Democratic party from going over bodily to the Greenbackers; that is to say, nothing in the way of principle, for so far we can see, they have at this moment no principle whatever. There were issues during and perhaps for some time following the war upon which they did take sides-invariably the wrong one-but these are all settled and disposed of. The only thing that survives is the desire for office, and this they have in common with the new of Democratic leaders are at one with the new party, and there is no reason why should not go bodily over to the organization which, though smaller in numbers, is certainly richer in ideas. upon the Democracy coming over to them. They at least believe in something. And the Democrats are very unreasonable in expecting the new party to abandon a positive and well defined idea for a painful and unmeaning straddle.

The better way would be to stop this yaya-ing and break up the contention. Let the Democrats who believe in greenback inflation, with those who don't believe in anything, go

who believe in honest money come to the Republicans. Then we shall have a square standup fight on a plain issue. At present the Republicans and the Greenbackers are the only parties which represent a principle methods will nevertheless be examined, and or have a belief. The Democracy has survived its usefulness, its traditions, its principles, its doctrines-itself. It lags superfluons. There is really nothing left to it but to break up and be absorbed in the two parties that represent something. Their ya-ya-ing disturbs the peace.

A FOURTH SECRET TREATY.

British diplomacy has a secret pocket that will hold more treaties than one. The Schouvaloff-Salisbury circular, by which the conditions of European peace were determined in advance of the Berlin Congress, was signed on the 30th day of May, and five days afterward was concluded the Convention with the Porte by which Cyprus was ceded to Great Britain. These treaties were brought to light within a few weeks. But there were sec 3 in reserve. Lord Beaconsfield's heutenant in the House of Commons has virtually

admitted that there was another compact with some Government. Marvin, the copyist in the Foreign Office, who sold a copy of the Schouveloff-Salisbury circular to The Globe, read this secret engagement and evidently was impressed with its importance, for he did not venture to betray his trust by revealing its contents. On one point, however, he took the public into his confidence, He declared that the treaty was signed on the last day of May. Although Mr. Lowe facetiously asked the Government to tell the country how many more compacts of this kind there were, the secret has never been forced. And now the mysterious announcement is made that there was a fourth as well as a third secret treaty. The London correspondent of The Manchester Guardian is seldom wrong in his facts, and he now affirms that at the close of the Berlin Congress Lord Benconsfield and Count Andrassy entered into an agreement respecting the occupation of European Turkey by the

Russian treeps. By the Treaty of Berlin the Russian army of occupation in Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia was restricted to 50,000 men, to be maintained at the expense of the country. The duration of the occupation of that territory was fixed at nine months from the date of the signature of the treaty. If Russia keeps har pledge to Europe, her troops will evacuate the Balkan provinces before the 1st of May. Among the disquieting rumors which have lately reached our ears, is one to the effect that the army now on the ground has been increased to 200,000 men. If Austria and England are under mutual obligations to remonstrate against the occupation of Turkish territory by Russian soldiers after that date, and to enforce these provisions of the Treaty of Berlin, it is certainly high time that the truth should be known. "

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE SOUTH.

The solid Southern section of the Democratic party can be fredited with the possession of several well-defined principles. Of these the best established seem to be that this is a white man's Government, and its two already. corollaries; that every black man who denies it deserves to have the heresy shot out of him, and that a white man's government exists mainly to pay the claims of Southern white men. On what is comprehensively known as the money question, the Solid South stands firm against solid money and in favor of more irredeemable promises to pay, and in general the Solid South advocates any small swindle which can be perpetrated upon the National creditors in a necutiarly offensive way, so as to soil the National credit as much as possible.

But what distinctive principles are left to the Northern Democracy since the last quaver of the fraud yell died away in a thin diminnendo? Considerable portions of the party have been defiantly facing each other on opposite sides of every question growing out of the he undertakes. We welcome him heartily to our condition of the finances and the currency, city, and sincerely treat that he will be encouraged and all the rest have been trying to get on both sides of the same questions. Upon no single point save one are all the jostling factions here in full and sympathetic accord, and that is in their subserviency to the Solid South. It follows that about all there is of the Democratic party as an organized and aggressive force is in the South. Some parties would have learned something in the twenty years of history which this country has been making since '58. But the Democracy, especially the ruling end of it, is about as grasping, as treacherous and as insolent as it was before

THE ST. MARK'S SACRILEGE.

the war.

The violation of the tomb of the late Mr. Stewart, which was made known yesterday, naturally shocked a community unaccustomed to such a crime. Of late we have read of its frequent perpetration in other and distant parts of the country, but no instance of it has at least been detected in this neighborhood until now. The audacity of the felony will be appreciated when is remembered that St. Mark's Church situated in a thickly populated part of the city, and upon a thorongulare fraquented until a late hour of the night and at an early hour of the morning. But the safety of the wretches who did the deed was in the fact that no such burgiary was anticipated, so that no special precautions were taken against it. The only purpose of these vampires must have been the extortion of money from Mr. Stewart's family or friends. It is greatly to be hoped that, by the special exertions of the pelice, the remains may be recovered without any humiliating negotiations. which could, however successful, farnish only very nadestrable precedents, and help to establish a new branch of criminal emergrise. The scandal of these fiends toaking terms and driving a borrible bargain with a grief-stricken wulow, or with distressed friends, is one the very prespect of which it is impossible to regard with equanumity. The public, too, has a general interest in the prompt discovery and condign punishment of these brutal violators of the sepulchre. A deed like this may fill many a timid mind with apprehensiens which can hardly be called merbid, with fears that the repose of the level and lost may have been rudely disturbed, with dread of a personal indigity which may add a new horrer to death. Heretofore the protection of the grave has been

egarded as not at all a difficult matter. It has been taken for granted that the natural instincts of mankind were almost a sufficient guard against unhallowed invasion of man's last resting place. Robbery of the tomb, even when it would not have been difficult, has been rare, so that we have taken hardly any precautions against it-in the country, we may almost say, none at all. In cities there has been exercised the usual care to keep churches and church-yards safe from invasion, but no special vigilance has been exercised nor any feeling enterrained of the need of it. Should the necessity become apparent it will be met privately by those whose means permit them to do so, and publiely in behalf of the poor; but a lower depth of human depravity will none the less be revealed to us, and a more mortifying estimate of the dignity of human unture forced upon our convictions. We shall not easily be reconciled to such supreme barbarities in a Christian and civilized land. The grave makes all equal, as Death knocks

alike at the doors of hovels and of palaces. tory of Cyprus naturally included the ber of the Legislature except three, it is said, over to the new party, and let the Democrats At the same time, it is natural that an

indignity offered to the remains of one who in life was so well known and portant a citizen as Mr. Stewart, should create a greater excitement than if he had been a poor and untailed of man. Of this excitement it is proper that the whole community should reap the benefit, so that the humblest grave may be made safer, because the mausoleum at Garden City will in vain await its tenant. Further moralizing would be commonplace, and we refrain from writing many platitudes which will suggest themselves to everybody. Our hope is that the descerators may be detected, and it is quite possible, if vigilance and money are of any avail, that they will be. Then should follow such a punishment as will serve for a perpetual example. An outrage which strikes terror into many millions of hearts-unnecessary terror though it may be-should not be lightly dealt with.

If one should hear a rooster after a severe duello crowing jubilantly, though severely beaten and utterly despoiled of his plumage, he would, in sim ple justice, admit that it was a plucky bird. The bold newspaper in New-Haven which sees in the re suits of the recent elections a certain sign that "the next President is to be a Democrat," and that "the key to the battle of 1880 has been won by the invincible Democracy," reminds us of the gallinaceous philosopher above aliaded to, as well as of the old lady who, after receiving thirty lashes at the whipping post, turned round to thank the public operator and to assure him that she "felt exceedingly refreshed." If to be beaten in such States as Pennsylvania, New-York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New-Jersey, Michigan, is to "win a magnificent democratic victory," what would have been equivalent to a defeat? Whether its majority in Congress will do the Democratic party any good may well be a question. It has not of late years been much in the habit of improving such opportunities, and it is much more likely to ruin itself than to keep what it has won. "The First Democratic Congress in Eighteen Years" may be the last for eighteen years to come, unless its majority is much wiser than it has shown itself in the present House. One who can figure a Democratic President out of the late election returns must be a lineal descendant of the drowning gentleman who didn't think "it was to be much of a storm."

There are champion walkers, wrestlers, boxers, billiard, chess and bull players, and uptown yesterday two waitzers were going round and round for the championship. Why shouldn't there be champion speech-makers? And if belts or cups or cash prizes should be offered for superiority in that brauch of human exertion, we know nobody more likely to win than General Builer. On the 4th mst., the last day of the political campaign in Massachusetts, he made six public addresses: at Beverly at quarter past 1; at Marblehead at 2; at Salem at 2:30; at Fancuil Hall, Boston, at 7:30; at Tremont Temple. Boston, at 8:30; at Lowell at 10. Difference of opinion shall not prevent us from saying that we consider this o be an extraordinary and, we may safely idd, an unprecedented exhibition of physical indurance. The six speeches were, it is true, a good deal alike, nor were any of them protracted; but to be able to get through them at all at his time of life proves the General to be a remarkable character. Tuesday, November 5, was General Butler's birthday, upon which he was just sixty years old. We think that he has now earned the right to retire from the platform, and that, having thus demonstrated his elecutionary abilities, he should let well enough alone. He may kill himself, if he should trempt to repeat this wonderful performance; indeed, there are those who think that he has done so

Mr. Francis Murphy, who has acquired the repulation of being the most sensible as well as the most zealous workman in the cause of temperance, is to enter upon one of his campaigns in this city on Sunday next. He will begin his efforts very quietly in the Seventh-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, but he hopes in a few weeks to give such impetus to the movement that Cooper Institute will not be large nough to hold his andiences. He comes prepared to stay, and will stay all Winter, if he receives encouragement. He is here to preach temperance not to those who are temperate but to those who are intemperate. He does not waste time on those who use wine and malt liquors, but goes among those who are killing themselves by drinking rum. His plan is simple and straightforward, and his methods are not confusing. He is a persuasive speaker and a systematic worker. He is dead in earnest, and he is practical in all that by the early results of his labors to remain here a

The charge against Ludy Gooch that she attempted to rupose on her husband, Sir Francis on which are some cold mest, a bit of Sherlock Goodh, a child not her own, affects the ham and a bottle of Bordesux. "Why! what reputation of an old Suffolk family which was admitted to the baronetage of England more than a century ago. A Landon police magnetrage has issued a peremptory order for the accused and her accomplice to appear in court, and we are likely to hear a true story stranger than Charles Reade's fiction of "A Terrible Temptation." Sir Francis Gooch is only in his twenty-eighth year.

The books are loaded down with accounts of foorish wills, and one which was offered for probate yesterday in Brooklyn is by no means the wisest of them. The old lady who made !! had not altered it since the days of slavery. It left about \$4,000 with which to found a seminary for colored women one of the "free States," and it joined as execuors the two residents of Brooklyn between whom any personal intercourse would seem to be most nearly impossible.

Nenhew Pelton is the only coparener who has delivered houself from the temptation to provaricate by a stern refusal to talk with the nimble ewsman or to waite any guarded "statement" for the press. Nephew Pelton has told no lies, recently, por has he given himself away, and for both of these negative virtues we commend him.

Mr. "Barney" Biglin will now have leisure to resume his career as "a gay young waterman," and now and then can "in his wherry take a turn."

Just tou Democrats were elected to the Assembly outside of New-York City and Brooklyn.

POLITICAL NOTES. Fraud may be said to have been rebuked.

The Bounding Beebe has been bounced out of the Kearney will live by his hands rather than by his

ongue in future. Now, Mr. Tilden, there is abundant leisure to sue THE TELLUNE for libel.

Nephew Pelton has not yet denied that he took hat "Copenhagen" to Baltimere.

Moses puts his bead out of the Ark and asks what that was which feit like an earthquake. The Republican party has ornamented its record with another memorable and worthy service to the

Resumption will come, and the Democratic party

ill have the credit of having done its best to de-The ferocious Democratic editor is respectfully informed that the people did not believe him when he called the ciphers bogus,

It seems to be an unnecessary piece of cruelty to request John Kelly's "views on the result." How can he look at an anti-Tammany uniority of 20,000, and dejustics to the subject ? Mr. Raudall remarks that there will not be enough

Greenbackers in the next House to exert any influence. Perliaps not, but it looks as if the majority of Randall's own party would be so small as to bring into play all his talents as a one-sided ruler.

The people do not seem to have climbed to the lofty indicial height of The Nation on the cipher question. They did not grasp the remarkable declaration that the Democrats tried to buy the Presidency and therefore the Republicans must have bought it.

The increase of 70,000 in the total vote of Massa-

chusetts shows how profoundly the Old Bay State was stirred up by Butler. The regular Democratic candidate received only 10,000 votes, and the size of Butler's vote, over 100,000, shows that he received nearly the full Democratic vote and some Republican votes. The probability is that the num-ber of Democrats who voted for Taibot was about equal to the number of Republicans who voted for Butler.

Ex-Governor Curtin owes his defeat in Pennsyl. vama to the mistrust of the Democracy. They were afraid he had not sufficiently forgotten his old Republican principles, and so they staved away from the polls and let him be defeated. The Democratic candidate for Governor in that district received a majority of 4,000, yet Curtin is beaten by 200 votes. Mr. Curtin must be convinced by this that he is by all odds too respectable a gentleman ever to make an acceptable Democrat. The nuwashed do not like him and never will.

The gerrymandering schemes in Ohio and Mis. souri, and bulldozing in the South, were the bulwarks which alone saved the Democracy from being restored to a minority in Congress. A fair vote in the South and an honest arrangement of districts in Ohio and Missonri would have given the Republi caus a good working majority. It will be interest-ing to observe what the Southern Democrats will do with their power. The Northern Democrats ex-ist simply as an attachment to the Solid South—as catspaws to pull out the chestnuts.

Butler says he is entirely satisfied with the result and, if he is, there is no reason why everybody shouldn't be happy. His opponents are certainly satisfied. He declares his defeat to be due to "intimidation" in certain manufacturing districts, which seems an inadequate explanation for an adverse plurality of 26,000. The General has un-doubtedly good reason to be pleased with the size of his voic. Whether the Democratic party is so well satisfied is doubtful. There doesn't seem to be enough of it left to contain a good sized opinion on

The Democratic party ought to be able to see by this time the folly of its policy in refusing to believe anything that is proved against its members If the party editors had not insisted upon carrying Tilden, with his coparceners and cipherers, the party would have come out of the election a little less shattered. But they were stupid enough to believe they could fool the people by declaring the cipher dispatches forgeries, and could safely wait till after election before they decided upon what to do about unloading the guilty once. Electhon has come and gone, and it doesn't make much difference now whether the party unloads or not. If it could only induce somebody to steal its corpse it would be a great stroke of policy, and would save the

PERSONAL.

Queen Victoria is preparing Windsor Castle for the approaching marriage of the Duke of Commanghi The State appartments are being cleaned and the old furniture is being recovered.

Miss Kate Sanborn has had a handsome necess with her literary lectures in Boston. The Haw forme Rooms are filled, every seat being taken, and the adjences are of an exceptionally good class. Miss Agnes Scott, of Tiffin, Ohio, was for-

mally admitted to the practice of law the other day is Columbus. Among several other applicants admitted to the bar at the same time was Mr. Eurchard A. Hayes, the eldest son of the President. Dean Stanley riding down town on the Elevated Road the other day, looked out of the window and said piensantly: "These cars are like the four

charlots driving abreast on the walls of Babylon." Then as he reached the fresh green preclucts of the Battery, he exclaimed "Wuy, here are also the hauging gardens of Semiramist" The members of the Imperial family of Japan show a sincere desire to promote the industries of their country. The Empress takes great interest in silk-

spunning, and not long ago the tea shrubs growing in the garden of the Imperial paince at Akasaka were pecked in the presence of her Majesty the Empress Downger by 100 girls, all of whom were for the occasion dressed alike in holiday ciothes; and were further reguled with cakes and too at the conclusion of their belows. Prince Bismarck's dog is said to have just

distinguished himself again. A friend of the German Chanceller, it is said, called upon him very early the other morning, to present his compliments and congratulations on the betrothal of his daughter. Prince Bismatch was dressing, and in the meantime the visitor was shown into the drawing-room. To him entered Tyras, who, after smilling round his legs in an exceed ingly uncomfortable manner, suddenly observed the visitor's hat, which had been placed upon a chair. Tyre strughtway made for the hat took it by the brin, trutted out, and deposited it on the deor-still. This hint, coming from suca a quarter, was not to be disregarded, and the visitor, thankful for his personal escape, took his nat and fled. He said he would call again when the They are telling two pleasant little stories

in the Paris papers which illustrate very preftily two sides of Marshal MacMahon's character. At one of the Marshal's official receptions at the Elysée, an officer is standing at the ouffet, making a somewhat disgusted face at the array of cups of tea and chocolate, and the plates of cake. " Homph! I don't think much of this! Why don't they give us some cold meat, or a bit of ham, and some Bordenux, I'd like to know?" As he stands, groubling to his neighbors, and sipping his checolais and unmening his cake, he feels this shoulder touched. Turning round he sees a servant standing with a salver does this mean?"-to the servant. "The Marshal everheard Monstene," returns the man, imperturbably. Another time it is a young "sons lieutenant," ites ir in Saint Cyr (the French West Point), who is stand-ing, melanecoly and dejected, in a doorway. The Mar and comes an to bur and says: "Don's you dance!

lug, mennacuoly and dejected, in a doorway. The Massani comes up to him and says: "Don't you dance!" Oh, yes. But I'n not inoky. I did ask one lady to dance with ne., and she refused. "Which one was it?" The young man points her out. "Now, look here, young man," says the Marchal. "you ought to find out who people are, if you don't want to rim your head into a wail, and not ask Marchais' wives to dance, without knowing them. That is Madams de MacManon, who never dances. But Firask her to dance with you this one." And she did.

GENERAL NOTES.

Among those who died of the plague just efore the frosts came to New-Orleans was a man who had descried his wife and five children in Indiana, die posed of most of her property and converted it into hard cash, and then cloped with a servant-girl employed in their house. The girl nerself had died of the feve five days before. It now appears that England as well as

Russia was plauning a campaign in Central Asia late in the Spring, before the Berlin Congress entered upon its work. A few weeks ago the Simla correspondent of an Indian paper spoke of its being "no longer a secret that, had war broken out, we should not have remained on the defensive in Inlin." The plan upon which the Government had resolved is described, with wast an thority it is impossible to say, in these terms: " A force of 30,000 men, having ourchased its way through Afghanistan, thrown rapidly into Samarkand and Bokhara, would have had little difficulty in beating the sest-tered Russian troops back to the Caspian, for coming thus as deliverers, the whole population must have rises in our favor." Major Brackenbury now remembers that he was asked by a Russian general in the Balkans during the late war, "What had become of that column of 10,000 men that had been organized by the English it 10,000 men that had been organized of the Publishms. The Dulla News Central Asia against the Russians. The Dulla News thinks it would be risin to laugh at this question and more protence, or to refuse to believe even that the Russian authorities entertained any fear of such as as gressive movement at a time when the prospects of peace with England were doubtful.

Cardinal Manning holds that the Imperial policy of England entails religious obligations comprehensive scope. At a meeting of the Roman Catholic clergy and laity in Liverpool two weeks ago, he reminded them that when God raised up a mighty cupire He did it for a purpose. The old Roman Empire did its work, and it was crushed, crambled and utterly destroyed. The great Catholic Empire of Spain had passed away like a shadow, and the greatest empire the world had ever seen for extent was the British Empare, which they had helped to build up. They had what Spain never had. They possessed at this time an eighteenth portion, at least, of the habitable globe, and id over 240,000,000 of fellow-subjects; and these 240,000,000 of men, with their 150 princes and chieftains-these realms and kingdoms and principalities were all gathered under the sovereignty of the British Empire. Was this without a divine purpose! Was it to pass away as a shadow like Spara! Upon them it depended to sive answer under God, if they were to be faithful to their duty. If they partook of the greathess of dint empire, they partook of the strengths. If they partook of its wealth, they partook of its dutes, if they partook of its powers, they would partake of its doom. Englishmen must cope with paganism within their prient confirm. their mights empire.

The reaction from politics is now so well deflued in Ohio that The Cincinnati Commercial sets before its readers sensational romances in real life. One of its correspondents has been walking up and down the plazza of a farm-house in Warren County and listening to the sorrows of a woman whose love had unexpect-dly turned up in the guisc of a tramp, after roaming about the world and prospecting diamond fields. See used to live in Wilmington, Del., with her father and her auut, and she loved a young man. Her